

ALL AMERICA CELEBRATED

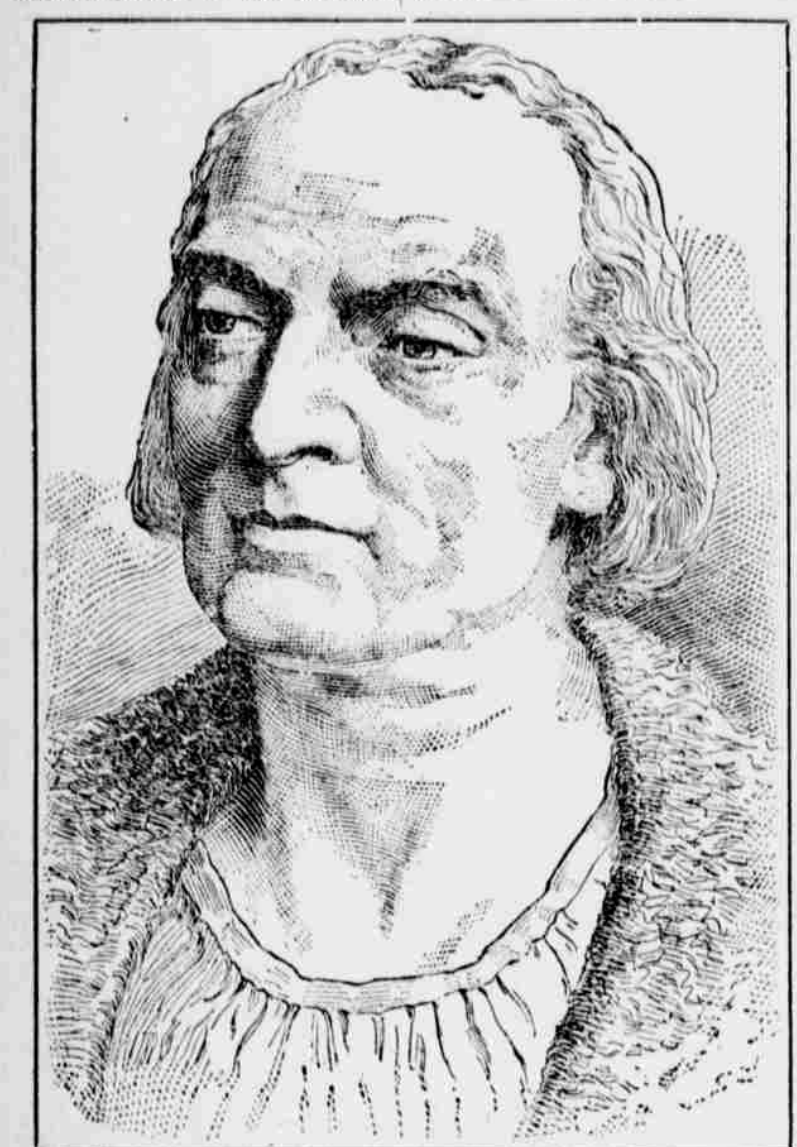
CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS DAY.

Our Nation's Four Hundredth Anniversary. Dedication of the World's Fair Buildings. A General Holiday.



On Thursday, Chicago saw the grandest pageant the nation ever beheld, and went home gratified and contented that they had reason for their self-congratulation. No one who saw the parade has any doubt that it was not only complete and successful, but was in many ways typical of the booming, breezy city in which it took place.

The most noticeable part of the display was a long double float. The front part of the float was made to represent an island in a climate where palms grow. A half dozen Indians in a wealth of tawny cloth ornamented with gold fringe and feathers, reclined on the island. On the rear was a



CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.

FROM THE PORTRAIT OFFICIALLY ACCEPTED BY THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT AS MOST CORRECT.

There is very little definite information about the family and the early life of Christopher Columbus, the great navigator, who added a new hemisphere to our globe. His birthplace is not known with certainty, though he is supposed to have been born at or near Genoa; and there is a variation of a decade in the date given for that event, some writers placing it in the year 1452 and others in 1451. He is said to have been the son of a wool comb-maker, and that he acquired a taste for astronomy and geography at school in Pavia. His nautical experience began at an early age, for when he was but 14 he sailed with a relative of the same name, who served as an Admiral in the Genoese service. He was also with the naval expedition, fitted out by the Duke of Calatonia in 1475 to make a descent upon Naples. These expeditions were semi-practical in their nature, and on one occasion Columbus narrowly escaped death when the enemy set two ships afire. He swam to shore, and after this experience his mind took a religious bent.

He settled in Lisbon in 1470 and married the daughter of Palestrello, an Italian navigator. His father-in-law's charts and maps had a great fascination for Columbus, who became a map-maker himself. In the years between 1470 and 1482 he made several voyages, and in the latter year he laid before the King of Portugal his scheme of sailing in search of the western route to India. The discouragements Columbus encountered and the assistance he finally secured from Queen Isabella, are matters of frequent repetition. It was 400 years ago to-day, at 2 o'clock in the morning, that his hopes were realized, and he got his first glimpse of the Western World. The navigator made four expeditions to the land he discovered. From the third he was sent home in chains by Isabella, an officer appointed by Ferdinand to succeed him, the king having listened to calumnious stories. This action aroused such indignation in Spain, that the king disavowed it all connection with it, but refused any redress. Columbus's last expedition was made in 1502, and he returned to Spain in 1504. Neglected by the monarch to whose empire he had added such vast territories, Columbus died in poverty in 1506. Ferdinand tried to atone for his monstrous injustice by giving the navigator's remains a pompous funeral and erecting a magnificent monument to his memory.

Columbus himself never knew the extent of his discoveries, but died in the belief that the land he found was the eastern shore of Asia.

working model of the Santa Maria that pitched and plunged as it in a mighty sea. A plumed Christopher Columbus stood on the quarter deck and gazed at the island through a telescope. The next noticeable feature of the parade was a great procession of carriages, 100 or more, containing the Governors with their staffs. The Indian boys of Carlisle, Pa., appeared in line after the Governors. The school band led, and then came two files with a banner on the right marked "Printers." Each lad in this company held a short staff on the top of which was some implement of the craft—a stick, a case, a rule, etc.

There were two stunning floats—stunning in widely diverse ways—in the latter part of the parade. The first was brought out by Farragut Post, U. S. A. R. This post had a pretty good imitation of a monitor, with a cannon in the turret, from which a salute was fired as the reviewing stand was passed. The other float headed the Catholic Fore-ers. It was a long truck, buried out of sight in bunting, and bearing in front three pretty girls, dressed, one in white, another in pink and the third in a faint shade of green.

The first of the procession passed the reviewing stand at 12:20 o'clock, the last at 3:13. It had taken less than three hours to review the parade. Nevertheless, experts figure out a host of 35,000 strong. The march was made with scarce a break or halt. Probably more than 500,000 people saw the parade.

DEDICATION OF THE WORLD'S FAIR BUILDINGS.

FIFTY THOUSAND PEOPLE LISTEN TO GREAT SPEECHES AND MUSIC.

There were from 90,000 to 100,000 people in the great hall of manufactures and liberal arts at Chicago. The grand chorus of 5,500 voices was the largest ever assembled.

Thousands were in their seats by 10:30 o'clock, and were compelled to wait over three hours. The interior of the building, whose floor space covers 40 acres, was decorated with banners and plants. The stand for the distinguished guests and speakers was draped in front with red, white and yellow. There was displayed for the first time the official blue and white flag of the exposition.

The great chorus began the exercises by singing the "Columbian March" by Prof. John K. Paine of Cambridge. This was followed by a prayer by Bishop Fowler of the Methodist church, Director General Davis spoke briefly, and presented Mayor Washburne, who delivered the address of welcome. Mrs. Sarah C. Lemoyne of New York, in a strong, voice, recited selections from Miss Monroe's dedicatory ode. A portion of the ode was sung by the chorus, under the direction of Theodore Thomas.

The director of works of the exposition, D. H. Burnham, spoke a few words, after which President Higginbotham presented the medals of the exposition to the master artists of construction. The work of the board of lady managers was the subject of an address by Mrs. Potter Palmer. Her feeble voice was not heard by those farther than 50 feet away. President Higginbotham most formally tendered the exposition buildings to President Palmer of the World's Columbian commission. In turn, ex-governor Palmer formally presented the buildings to Vice President Morton for dedication. Every man and woman in the immense audience arose and a great cheer greeted the vice president.

The address of the vice president was long and he finished as follows: "In the

tary Foster wired to the President from Chicago that the German charge d'affaires desired to have the congratulations and well wishes of Emperor William conveyed to the President. In the cities public buildings, schools and business houses were closed. Pittsburgh, Pa.—With 35,000 men marching, and over 200,000 persons cheering them on, Pittsburgh certainly has no apologies to offer Christopher Columbus in connection with the celebration of the 400th anniversary of the day he made the first important move toward making this a great country by discovering it.

It was a glorious day. The weather was just suited to the occasion. There were more flags flying, more bands playing, more men marching and more vehicles and floats in line than Pittsburgh has ever seen before. There was so much of it that it would break the back of an average person to look at it all. Many stayed at their posts, however, and for four hours watched the seemingly endless array of gorgeous uniforms, dazzling banners, glistening swords and bayonets, waving plumes, pretty floats, handsome men, lovely school children, awkward riders, antique silk hats and the long display of advertising wagons.

CLEVELAND.—Exercises were held in the morning in all the public and parochial schools and public meetings were held in the afternoon. Ten thousand school boys paraded at 9 o'clock.

DETROIT.—10,000 school children and the Grand Army joined in an afternoon celebration in Recreation park.

DENVER CO.—Bishop Chappelle of Santa Fe spoke on the share which Catholics had in the discovery of America.

ST. PAUL.—The school children and veterans joined in patriotic ceremonies, including flag raisings.

ST. LOUIS.—School children and details of veterans, at each school house, raised and saluted the flag. A great parade was held in the afternoon.

PHILADELPHIA.—Columbus day was observed here by the closing of banks, schools and public institutions, and by celebrations with parades and appropriate exercises by the school children in each of the 45 sections of the city.

NEW YORK.—Columbus day was not generally observed as a holiday in this city. Not more than half of the business houses were closed.

IN OHIO AND WEST VIRGINIA.—In the Buckeye state the discoverer of the country was appropriately honored. Every town almost, large and small, had parades, speeches and fireworks, and some had all three. West Virginia also did the proper thing for Columbus. Wheeling having one of the largest demonstrations of its history.

LOUISVILLE.—Services of the most imposing character were held at the cathedral of the Assumption and every other Catholic congregation in the diocese. In the evening there was a splendid pageant, consisting of a torchlight procession, in which 10,000 men took part.

In San Francisco harbor the French man-of-war Dubouché, the British ship Howarth, the American ship America and the revenue cutters Rush and Patterson displayed their colors. At 10 o'clock the navy yard ships in commission were dressed with the national flag at the fore and mizzen and Spanish and Italian flags side by side at the main peak.

The anniversary was enthusiastically celebrated in New Orleans. Special services were held in all churches and schools. A grand civic and military procession marched through the principal streets.

COLUMBIAN CHAT.

Scranton had 20,000 men in line.

Camden, N. J., had a procession three miles long.

Cleveland had 10,000 marchers in its procession.

At Norfolk, Va., United States troops from Fortress Monroe assisted in the demonstration.

At Staunton, Va., the day was observed by a flag raising and patriotic exercises at the public schools.

Indianapolis had 15,000 in its day parade and at night had a historical procession of rare interest.

Milwaukee had a labor mass meeting and a procession of societies in which nearly 10,000 men participated.

Baltimore had special church services and the ringing of chimneys by day, and a night parade with 20,000 men in line.

At Boston a statue of Columbus, erected in the Cathedral grounds, was unveiled. Addresses were made in five languages.

At St. Louis the public schools had flag raisings under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic. There was also a parade of 12 divisions.

Advices from all small towns throughout the Middle Atlantic and New England States say that Columbus Day was celebrated greater than any event since the Centennial celebration day of 1876.

THE CROP BULLETIN.

Reports Received from the Pennsylvania and Ohio Agents.

The crop bulletin issued at Washington by the agricultural department contains the following reports from state agents:

Pennsylvania.—In many sections of the state buckwheat, corn and potatoes have suffered severely from the long continued drought, but while the potato crop is short it is very superior in quality. This is due to the greater care exercised by farmers in the selection of seed. The tobacco crop has sustained damage from hail storms.

Ohio.—The yield of wheat for the state confirms the predictions of September 1, regarding quality, but the average quality is worse than expected. In the southeastern portion, however, both yield and quality of wheat and oats are reported above the average. The condition of corn has improved very materially in the northern section of the state, due to the favorable weather for maturing. The potato prospect is not promising, except in some favored localities. Tobacco is reported of good color and well housed, and a better crop than expected.

THE END DRAWS NEAR.

There is Really No Hope Left For Mrs. Harrison's Recovery.

Dr. Gardner reports Mrs. President Harrison's condition as unchanged. While the change in Mrs. Harrison's condition from day to day is not perceptible to any degree, the physician and nurses have noticed a steady progress in the disease. There is never improvement, except of an ephemeral, intermittent character, and as each day passes the bare possibility of a change for the better grows less, until there is now little, if any, hope.

Friday was the thirty-ninth anniversary of the marriage of the President and Mrs. Harrison, but the illness of the latter precluded any recognition of the occasion outside of the family circle, and there it was marked with an extreme sadness.

BEYOND OUR BORDERS.

At Oldham, near Manchester, England the body of the wife of a man named Mellor was found in the cellar of their house. Her throat had been cut and the body covered with stab wounds. A grave had been dug in the kitchen.

—CANILLE FELIX MICHAEL ROUMET, the French historian, died in Paris the other day.

WHITELAW REID'S LETTER.

He Formally Accepts the Vice Presidential Nomination.

Hon. Whitelaw Reid has formally accepted the Republican nomination for the vice presidency. His letter of acceptance to Hon. W. T. Durbin, Anderson, Ind., was given out at New York on Wednesday, and contains 5,500 words, and in it he accepts the principles of the Republican platform as made at Minneapolis. He believes the party platform more important this year



WHITELAW REID.

than usual, and says that the real issues as stated in the platform of both parties relate to tariff and the currency. He discusses the tariff question at length, and maintains that the present tariff has worked well and claims that a protective tariff is constitutional, citing several of the early tariffs to prove his statement. He declares that victory in the coming election carries with it majorities in both houses of congress. It is his belief that the expediency of a protective tariff has been vindicated by the experience of at least 50 years, and he uses census figures in his illustrations of the growth of this country under protection.

On the currency question, Mr. Reid states the Republicans demand that every dollar, paper, silver or gold, be kept as good as any other dollar, and charges the Democratic party with wishing to break the national currency by a repeal of the 10 per cent State bank tax. He goes over the ground fully in this charge and claims all financial success to the Republican party.

A BRIGHT BUSINESS SKY.

Trade Conditions Are Full of Encouragement.

R. G. Dunn & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trades says: There is still no cloud in the business sky, unless the state of foreign trade be one. All home trade is of enormous volume, making an aggregate of bank exchanges outside New York thus far in October never equalled in the same month of any previous year: the excess over last year being about 14 per cent, and over 1890, when October transactions were the largest on record, the excess this year thus far, is about 9 per cent. Prices are low, but merchants are pressing for more business at the same rates. All domestic industries are crowded with orders, and works as a rule are fully employed, many being pushed to overtime by the urgent demands resulting from an unprecedented distribution of goods. Money markets are fairly supplied, and there is reason to hope that some return of gold from Europe is not far distant.

A good sign is that exports of minor products are nearly as large this year. When it is remembered that last year's exports were the greatest ever known in September, by about \$14,000,000, the decrease seems less surprising. Imports last month were \$72,993,032 in value, against \$61,594,781 last year, but here again the comparison is with an exceptional month, for in 1890 September imports were \$75,533,742 in value. Net exports of specie last month were \$2,241,127, gold, and \$1,190,096 silver, which would have been increased had money not been so cheap abroad.

The money markets are nowhere stringent, notwithstanding the unusual day of returns from the West or from Europe. In this market money has risen from 4 1/2 to 6 per cent on call, and there is a more active and firmer market at Chicago, but nothing like monetary pressure is reported from any quarter.

The iron industry feels the impulse of an increasing demand, especially for plates and structural forms, such works being all crowded, and a greater demand from shipyards is expected, while the market for bar is moderately good. Notwithstanding the largest production of pig, the market is stronger and some trades have slightly advanced.

ANOTHER RECORD BROKEN.

The City of Paris Is Now the Nancy Hanks of the Ocean.

The steamship City of Paris, commanded by Captain Frederick Watkins, on her 25th voyage to New York has again broken the record from Queenstown, which was made by her when she made the run in July 5 days, 15 hours and 25 minutes. She also beats the record for a single day's run by covering 530 miles against the record of 525 miles made by the Teutonic. This time she covered a distance of 2,782 miles in 5 days, 14 hours and 24 minutes, beating the record by one hour and 34 minutes.

A CINCINNATI CELEBRATION.

Over 16,000 School Children Inaugurate the Festivities.

Wednesday afternoon at Cincinnati, Garfield Place an interesting thoroughfare for blocks about it were crowded with a mass of people to witness the inauguration of the Columbus day celebration by a parade of children of the public schools. Nothing on the elaborate program will elicit such a spontaneity of enthusiasm as did this professional feature. There about 16,000 school children in line, and they were greeted by a continuous roar of cheering. The youngsters were all provided with uniform caps and each one carried a small American flag.

Smuggling Chinamen a New Way. At Windsor, Ont., Chinamen are being smuggled into the United States via the new route. Formerly they were landed in Detroit, but now they are put aboard a steam yacht and taken down the river and across the lake to Toledo and vicinity.

—ADVISED FROM ST. PETERSBURG, announces that a train was derailed near Penza, eight carriages being smashed into splinters and 20 persons killed.

LATE TELEGRAPHIC TICKS

FROM MANY POINTS.

Important News Items Received as We So to Press.

Central Labor and Industrial.

The Boston granite manufacturers and the Boston branch of the cutters' union have settled their differences. What the terms of agreement were cannot be ascertained, but the men will return to work for members of the New England Manufacturers' Association at once.

The water in the river is so low at Moodus, Conn., that nine factories, including cotton, twine and hosiery mills, have been obliged to shut down, and 1,500 employees are idle.

109 cigarmakers at Dunn & Co's factory in Ephrata, Pa., struck for higher wages. Work at the factory is temporarily suspended.

The bricklayers' unions of Boston will establish an eight-hour day on November 1. To gain this without a strike the men have agreed to give up one hour's pay, but it is expected that the reduction in time will soon cause an increase in wages.

The differences between the telegraphers of the Missouri Pacific system, some 675 in number, and the management of the road were amicably adjusted by the aid of mutual concessions. As a result of the final conference the operators have secured and accepted a minimum of \$20 per month on main lines and \$15 on branches, or a total of about \$45,000 per year. The original demand was for \$64,000 and roads offer, after a month's debate, \$38,000. All danger of a strike is now averted.

The strike of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad was declared off at Denver, and every effort is being made to restore the trains to their regular schedule time. The railroad company warned the men to return to work immediately or there would be no settlement, promising to investigate and adjust differences.

At Toledo, O., the Journeymen Tailors' union, 50 members, struck in all the shops against being compelled to work with non-union men. As the shops are rushed with work, they hope to carry their point.

Disasters, Accidents and Fatalities.

At Chicago two lives were lost and 15 buildings burned in a fire at Englewood suburb. The loss is \$80,000. The fire started in a bakery. While in a hysterical condition, Mrs. W. Butler, one of the victims, though not really in danger, jumped from a third story window of the Hotel Kent, and, striking her head, was instantly killed. Another unfortunate was an employee in the bakery, John Howard, who was roasted to death.

By a collision on the Lehigh Valley railroad at Waverly, N. Y., between two engines Engineer Patrick Lavin and his fireman, none unknown, and Edward Passmore, brakeman, were killed.

James Keating, a lineman, was instantly killed by electricity while at work at Malden, Mass. His body was suspended in mid-air across the wires, and the firemen had to be summoned to take it down.

A powder house at Mansfield, Tex., exploded, killing three people.

A cage containing 19 workmen was dartsed down over 700 feet to the bottom of the Co by ore mine at Bessemer, Michigan. One man was instantly killed and all the others had legs broken. Four of the injured will die.

A San Francisco electrician, Gus Erickson, in touching a live wire received 3,400 volts in his body, but though terribly injured he will live. Fire rolled from his eyes and mouth.

Political.

The Minnesota Democratic State Committee has failed in its efforts to have the People's party electors, endorsed by the Democrats, printed on the tickets of both parties on the official ballot. Therefore, Democrats desiring to vote for them must vote the People's party ticket.

The Independent Colored Republican party of Delaware has filed its tickets. This makes four tickets in the field in that State.

The Populists and Republicans of Arkansas have combined on the Presidential and Congressional ticket, the former supporting Harrison and Reid, while the latter support the Populists' Congressional nominees.

Miscellaneous.

An exchange of telephonic messages took place Wednesday between a telephone operator in the American exchange, New York City, and another operator in the office of the same company in Quincy street, Chicago. This exchange of messages was over the longest telephone lines ever successfully used.

Financial and Commercial.

J. Coon & Co., bankers of Alvington, Ont., have assigned. Liabilities, \$60,000; assets, \$29,000.

W. E. Carl has been appointed receiver for the People's bank of Middleborough, Ky., which has failed for \$3,000; nominal assets, \$78,000, practically worthless. Depositors will lose all.

Sanitary.

At the meeting of the Philadelphia Health Board 20 new cases of diphtheria were reported as occurring during the past 24 hours. Five have been sent to the Municipal Hospital and 15 houses are quarantined.

MANY CHILDREN INJURED.

Four Hundred Little Ones Fall from a Weak Stand at a Columbian Celebration.

At West Winsted, Conn., 400 school children were seated on temporary seats 15 feet high Thursday afternoon rehearsing for the Columbus Day celebration, when the benches collapsed and the children fell to the floor. Many received broken limbs but none were killed. The community is excited and indignant, and there have been threats of lynching Carpenter Curtis, while there are said to be many lawsuits in store for him.

FIFTY THOUSAND DROWNED

AND ONE MILLION PEOPLE

Liable to Starve to Death, Through the Yellow River Flood in China.

Letters received at San Francisco, Cal., from Chin Pa, in China, bring terrible accounts of the loss of life and property, caused by the breaking of the banks of the Yellow river, which is called "China's sorrow."

It is estimated that the flooded district is 150 miles long by 50 wide, and that over 50,000 people have been drowned and that fully 1,000,000 will starve to death unless the Chinese Government furnishes them food from now till next spring.

These figures furnish some idea of the enormity of the calamity, in which in single villages the whole loss of life at Johnstown is surpassed. The work of strengthening the embankment of the river was poorly done three years ago and the high water this season swept away the dykes as though they were made of straw. In several districts the water is 15 feet deep, and whole families are perched on the roofs of their houses.

SARDINIA'S DISASTER.

Many Villages Submerged and Hundreds of Lives Lost.

The latest advices from Cagliari give an appalling account of the terrible storm and flood in Sardinia Thursday and Friday—a calamity in which hundreds of lives were lost and hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of property destroyed. The first indications of the approaching hurricane were noticed Thursday afternoon. The heat of the atmosphere became oppressive, and cattle and other animals grew restless and hurriedly sought shelter. Soon heavy, black clouds tinged with red appeared. The peasants working in the field became terrified and took refuge in their homes.

As the darkness of night came on the cyclone burst upon the plain in full force. Incessant flashes of lightning and heavy peals of thunder accompanied the shrieking of the wind, while from subterranean rumblings added their terror to the storm. Rain fell in torrents, and the lowlands were flooded in a very short time. The river Mannu and other streams intersecting the district soon overflowed their banks.

Scores of dwellings and barns were demolished by the raging flood, and hundreds of people who had sought refuge on the roofs of buildings were drowned. In most of the villages there were many huts built of mud which collapsed in a few moments, forming rafts to which many peasants clung during the night until they were rescued.

On Friday morning the rescues began in earnest. Dozens of persons were then found huddled together on elevations of land and in the upper parts of the houses that are still standing. The buildings still standing were found to be seriously damaged. Survivors say that the experience of that night was terrible in the extreme. The whole night long the air was filled with the heart-rending shrieks of drowning human beings and the terrified cries of sheep and cattle, mingling with the ceaseless din of alarm bells in neighboring villages. Dozens of lives were saved by soldiers. One hundred bodies have been recovered at San Sperate alone. The total death toll must reach several hundred.

SEVEN WERE KILLED.

Awful Accident at a Columbian Celebration.

Seven persons were killed outright, or died almost immediately after, and at least five others were fatally injured and a number of others seriously wounded in an explosion at Los Angeles, Cal.

A man named Wilson had agreed to fire a national salute of 21 guns. The guns were crude affairs, made of gas pipe. It is thought Wilson used giant powder in the guns.

They exploded, and the broken pieces of iron pipe were hurled among the crowd.

The killed were: Frank Ford, Agrata Cohen, Louis Oden, Antonio Ragneto, Victor Cassano and two daughters of Theodore Rapp.

Among the badly wounded are: Herman Kammert, Ed. Griffith, Mike Cullan, B. Bunker and H. J. Lloyd. Wilson has been arrested for criminal carelessness.

TATE BUILDINGS DEDICATED.

New York, Ohio and Others Dedicate Their World's Fair Buildings.

The great military parade having been finally abandoned the exercises Saturday in the way of World's Fair matters were exceedingly simple, consisting of the dedication of several State buildings, Massachusetts and Iowa dedicated their buildings in the morning, and in the afternoon Rhode Island, New York and Ohio held similar exercises.

The Pennsylvania State buildings will not be completed before next April, so their dedication had to be postponed until that time.

She Was Christened Victoria Louise.

The ceremony of christening the infant Princess born to the German Emperor and Empress on September 13 took place Sunday evening in the Jasper Gallery of the Potsdam Palace. Dr. Dryander, Superintendent of the Lutheran Church, officiated. There were 18 godparents. The names bestowed on the child were Victoria Louise, the first being the name of the Emperor's mother and the other that of his father's sister, the Grand Duchess of Baden. The water used was brought from the river Jordan. To mark the day, 400 women who were imprisoned for various offenses have been released.

Three Robbers Killed.

A Union Pacific freight train was derailed at Havens siding, near Clark, Neb. Fourteen cars of grain and coal were derailed. In clearing away the wreck, the bodies of three men who had been stealing a ride, were found. Two were identified as Adolph Fitzger and Joseph Fantek, mechanics of Omaha.

Ran Down at a Crossing.

At Lacrore, Wis., three men in a farm wagon—Frederick Zimmerman, age 50; his son, aged 21, and Lorenzo Strittmatter, aged 33—tried to cross the track ahead of a Burlington fast freight. The engine struck the wagon, throwing the first and last named high in the air and killing them instantly. The young man jumped and escaped.

—AUNT LENA MOON, aged 107, was buried in Robertson county, Tenn. She was a colored woman of great intelligence and widely respected.